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BULLETIN
OF THE
TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB.

Vol. VIII.] New York, July, 1881. **[No. 7.**

§ 68. New Species of North American Fungi.

By J. B. Ellis.

PEZIZA (DASYSCYPHAE) CAMPANULA.—Pulvinate, sessile, a little more than one line high, and, when open, about one line broad, covered with a dense coat of fine, snow-white, crisped hairs; disk light rufous or flesh-color, bell-shaped, contracted when dry and concealed by the dense fringe of hairs; asci sessile, .001'x.0002'; paraphyses(?); sporidia biseriate, oblong, obliquely apiculate at one end, hyaline, .0003'x.000065'. Substance of the cup thin and of a fibrous texture.

A most beautiful species. When fresh,the bell-shaped or short-cylindric cavity of the disk gives it the aspect of *Solenia.*

On quaking ash, Pleasant Valley, Utah. S. J. Harkness.

PEZIZA (TAPESIA) PROLIFICA.—Gregarious, sessile, minute, densely clothed with septate, coarse, spreading, cinereous hairs; disk cup-shaped, dark, margin entire ; asci clavate, spore-bearing part about .001' long; sporidia biseriate, cylindrical, curved, obtuse, nearly hyaline, .0003'–00035'x.0001'.

The hairs appear brownish under the microscope, but ash-colored to the naked eye.

On the end of a piece of oak firewood. December.

PEZIZA NYSSAEGENA.—Stipitate, brown, concave, 1-4th inch, or a little less, across, margin paler, obtuse, stipe 1'—2' long, mostly flexuous, half a line thick; asci cylindric, .0047'x.00035'; paraphyses linear, rather stout, not thickened above; sporidia uniseriate, elliptical, hyaline, .00045'x.0002'.

The stem is thicker and stouter than that of *P. incondita*, which is also of a paler color.

On old nutlets of *Nyssa multiflora* buried in mud and decaying leaves in swampy ground. September. (Ellis, in *N. Am. Fungi*, No. 389.)

PEZIZA (HYMENOSCYPHAE) SIMULATA.—Gregarious, stipitate ; disk circular, plane or slightly umbilicate, dull watery-white, 1-8th inch across, thin, becoming concave in drying. Stipe about 1-8th inch high, smooth, slightly contracted and darker below; asci abundant, sessile, cylindrical; paraphyses linear; sporidia elliptical, hyaline, about .0005' long.

The stipe arises directly from the leaf, mostly from the veinlets, and is not attached to any sclerotium. When young the whole plant is milk-white.

On decaying maple-leaves lying on wet ground. June.

PEZIZA INCONDITA.—Solitary, stipitate, pale chestnut-color; disk plane or convex 1-8th to 1-4th inch across, without any distinct margin; stipe central, erect, brownish, about half an inch high, firm; asci cylindrico-clavate, sessile, about .003' long; sporidia 4 in each ascus, elliptical or ovato-elliptical, hyaline, .0004'–.0005' long by .00025'–.0003' wide.

The stem arises from a narrow, cup-shaped, black sclerotium, the origin of which I have not yet been able to determine. The sclerotium is of the same shape as that which originates in the petals of *Magnolia* and produces *Peziza gracilipes*, Cke., but is larger (1-4th inch across) and lies loose among mosses. The *Peziza* itself much resembles the last-named species, but is distinguished therefrom by its shorter, thicker stem, its larger size throughout, and its tetrasporous asci.

Among moss in swampy woods. June. (Ellis, in *N. Am. Fungi*, No. 391.)

PATELLARIA CLAVATA.—Scattered, sessile, patelliform; disk slaty-black, .02′ diameter, margin not distinct; asci broadly clavate, .005′x.0008′; paraphyses thickened and brown at the tips; sporidia biseriate above, oblong-elliptical, hyaline, 3-septate and, when mature, .00085′x.0003′.

On old culms and leaves of *Andropogon.* Iona, New York, September, 1879. (Ellis, *N. Am. Fungi*, No. 446.)

PATELLARIA IMPERFECTA.—Minute, .015′ diam., orbicular, sessile, black, margin paler and almost obsolete; asci oblong-cylindric; sporidia biseriate, cylindric-fusiform, 1-septate, subhyaline at first, becoming reddish-brown, .00045′—.0005′x.00015′.

On old corn stalks. September.

PATELLARIA TUBERCULOSA.—Scattered, sessile, turbinate, .02′ diameter, soft, tuberculose, dirty-white, externally darker, substriate, margin obtuse, not prominent; asci oblanceolate-clavate, .0005′—.00055′x.0006′; paraphyses rather stout, simple or branched, thickened above; sporidia biseriate, oblong-elliptic, 3-septate, .0008′—.0009′ x.00025′.

In the fresh state the disk is swollen so as to conceal the margin and outer surface, and the whole resembles a globule of transparent gelatine; but, when dry, the dark exterior closes over the contracted disk so that the latter appears nearly black.

On old decaying leaves of *Andropogon.* September. (Ellis, *N. Am. Fungi*, No. 399.)

OMBROPHILA AUREA.—At first obconic and concave above, at length becoming plane or convex, with a subundulate margin, 1-16th to 1-8th inch across, golden-yellow, soft; asci cylindrical, narrowed at the base, .0048′x.0004′; paraphyses linear, yellowish; sporidia uniseriate, acutely elliptical, binucleate and, at length, 1-septate, .0005′—.00055′x.000175′.

In swamps, mostly on decaying cedar limbs lying partly in water; and also on old leaves and rubbish. June and September. (Ellis, *N. Am. Fungi*, No. 395.)

DIATRYPE MICROSPORA.—Stroma tuberculiform, 1-4th inch across, of a dirty olivaceous-black; perithecia 15—20, deeply immersed in the stroma, oblong, leathery, closely packed; ostiola papillate, slightly prominent; asci linear, narrow, with a slender stipe, .0015′—.0017′x.0002′; sporidia uniseriate, oblique, oblong, obtuse, with a faint nucleus, pale-brown, .00015′—.0002′x.000075′.

On *Alnus.* Wells, Me., Rev. J. Blake.

DOTHIDEA MUHLENBERGIAE.—Stroma tuberculate, rough, covered at first by the epidermis, often seriate by confluence; ostiola papilliform, with a rather large aperture; cells of medium size, containing the cylindrico-clavate, 8-spored asci, which are .0025′x.0007′; sporidia biseriate, oblong-elliptical, hyaline, 4-nucleate, constricted near the middle, .0008′x.00025′—.0003′.

On dead culms of *Muhlenbergia.* June.

§ 69. **Notes from Utah.**—The leaves of *Sambucus glauca*, Nutt., are occasionally twice-pinnate at the base.

Zauschneria Californica, Presl, is quite oily, especially when growing in dry situations.

In 1878 I found in Colorado a *Helianthemum* which appears to be new, but from lack of material I could not determine it. It grows in clumps at the base of the foothills, and has large yellow flowers.

Peucedanum graveolens, Watson. This is the "Indian root" so much used as an external application in diphtheria.

Brickellia linifolia, Eaton, varies much. At Frisco I have found many specimens with short and broad leaves, but agreeing well with the figure and description in other respects.

Some forms of *Chrysopsis villosa*, Nutt., are certainly glandular; I have them from both Colorado and Utah. The specimens cannot be *C. sessiliflora*, for the corolla is always glabrous. The heads are involucrate.

I have *Erigeron argentatum*, Gray, with purple ligules.

Wyethia amplexicaulis, Nutt., has a very resinous root and is called "arnica" by the Mormons, who consider it a valuable medicine.

Iva xanthiifolia is not native to Utah, though it is widespread now. Two years ago it was not known in Salt Lake City, but now it is almost as common as is *Erigeron Canadense* in the East.

Tragopogon porrifolius, L., is also becoming a pest in the meadows, and is thoroughly established.

I have what appears to be *Lygodesmia exigua*, Gray, from Frisco. It was discovered by Wright in New Mexico, and has never been found since, as far as I can learn.

If the number of *setae* is a test, I have a new species of *Malacothryx.* Bristles *two*, on the inner angles of akene, enlarged at base; akenes linear prismatic, five ribs very prominent, the two intermediate ones less evident; scarious crown 15–20-denticulate; chaffy awns few; scales acuminate or very acute, scarious-margined; flowers yellow; leaves runcinate. It closely resembles *M. sonchoides.*

Centaurea Melitensis, L., is established here.

I have *Crepis acuminata*, *C. occidentalis* and the var. *crinita* from Frisco.

I have *Gentiana simplex* from Soda Lake, in Southern Idaho.

Polemonium humile, var. *pulchellum*, is not rare in the mountains near this city.

Nemophila breviflora has alternate, as well as opposite leaves.

Phacelia cephalotis occurs as far north as Milford.

Collomia aggregata, var. *attenuata*, is the most common form of that species in the high mountains here, though the flowers are seldom "spotted."